

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE FOR SALE
THE FOLLOWING
STORES.

York HAMS.
Roll BUTTER.
Topocan BUTTER.
French BUTTER.
EPP'S COCOA.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
Picnic TONGUES.
MACKEREL in 5lb Tins.
RAISINS and CURRANTS.
Crystallized FRUITS.
SAVORY & Moore's New Infant FOOD.
BARNES & Co.'s JAMS.
POTTED MEATS.
FATTED & GRAAS.
Swiss MILK.

—
BORDEN'S
CONDENSED MILK.
COOKING STOVES.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
WINES, &c.

GILBERT'S Sparkling SAUMUR, Pils. & Qls.
SACCOONE'S MANZANILLA.
SACCOONE'S Old Invalid PORT.
Old Bourbon WHISKY.
BTRK'S Old Irish WHISKY.
Royal Glendee WHISKY.
MARSALA.
&c., &c., &c.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT
of
OILMAN'S STORES,
at the
Lowest Possible Prices
FOR CASH.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, February 10, 1886. 280

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI
The Steamship
Peking, Captain G. HUEBNER, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 29th Inst., at 4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, June 28, 1886. 1252

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND
SOURABAYA, PT. SAIGON
AND SINGAPORE.
The Co.'s Steamship
Celebes, Captain JOON, will be despatched for the above TO-MORROW, the 29th Inst., at 4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 28, 1886. 1251

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW.
The Co.'s Steamship
Haiphong, Capt. S. ANTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 30th Inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, June 28, 1886. 1243

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SHANGHAI
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEW-CHANG, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)
The Co.'s Steamship
Canton, Captain BREMER, will be despatched for the above on THURSDAY, the 1st July, at 4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, June 28, 1886. 1247

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.
The Co.'s Steamship
Camorta, Capt. G. TAYLOR, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 3rd July, at 5 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, June 28, 1886. 1254

To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON VIA SUZ CANAL.
The Co.'s Steamship
Superior, Captain CHEN, will be despatched for the above on WEDNESDAY, the 30th Inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 28, 1886. 1246

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.
The British Steamship
Camorta will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 6th July.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 28, 1886. 1248

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.
THE S.S. *Glenfruin* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon TO-DAY.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 6th July will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 28, 1886. 1245

NOTICE OF AWARD.
ON the 20th day of July, 1886, at 8 o'clock a.m., at the Office of the 'Residence Supérieure,' Hanoi, there will be a Public AWARD of the CONTRACT for the MAIL SERVICE (Messageries Fluviales) on the RIVERS of TONKIN. Persons wishing to Tender can inspect the List of Conditions and Specifications:—
1° At the Office of the 'Residence Supérieure,' Hanoi.
2° At the Office of the 'Residence,' Haiphong.
3° At the Office of the Direction de l'Intérieur, Saigon.
And at the French Consulate, Hongkong, where it will be kept on file from the 28th of June to the 15th of July.
Said Persons shall be required: 1° to inform, before that date, by writing and if necessary by telegraph the 'Resident Supérieur' in Tonkin, of their intention to Tender; 2° to be represented at the Award by a mandataire.
Hongkong, June 28th, 1886.
J. RIGOREAU,
1249 Acting Consul for France, Hongkong.

AWARD OF THE OPIUM FARM IN TONKIN.
THE MONOPOLY for the IMPORT, TRANSPORTATION and SALE of OPIUM within the THIRTEEN PROVINCES of TONKIN, will be awarded on the 20th day of July, 1886, at 9 o'clock a.m. in the Office of the 'Residence Supérieure,' Hanoi.
The List of Conditions and Specifications as well as the Ordinance regulating said Monopoly are on file at the French Consulate, Hongkong, for inspection of Persons wishing to make Tenders.
Hongkong, June 28th, 1886.
J. RIGOREAU,
1250 Acting Consul for France, Hongkong.

ARRIVALS.
June 27, 1886.
Peking, British steamer, from Whampoa.
Vedee, German steamer, from Whampoa.
Aline, German steamer, 400 P. Moos, Haiphong June 25, General.—A. R. MARTY.
Moskva, Russian transport, 2,244 O. Radloff, Odessa via Singapore June 22, 1,300 tons, General.—RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET CO.
Signal, German steamer, 385, C. A. Hunsdovad, Pakhoi June 24, and Haiphong 20, General.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Lydia, German steamer, 1,070, T. P. Voss, Singapore June 20, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.
Glenfruin, British steamer, 1,936, E. Norman, London May 10, and Singapore June 21, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, British steamer, 1,111, Bremner, Shanghai June 23, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Yorikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 642, B. Gall, Kutchinotzu June 21, Coal.—MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA.
Galley of Lorne, British steamer, 1,380, Pomroy, Kutchinotzu June 21, Coal.—RUSSELL & Co.
Win Le Cacheur, British barque, 815, J. H. Veitch, Newcastle May 8, Coal.—ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Rushampton, British steamer, 1,390, R. Sandersen, Saigon June 23, Rice.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

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June 28, 1886.
Peking, British steamer, to Whampoa.
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Moskva, Russian transport, to Odessa.
Signal, German steamer, to Haiphong.
Lydia, German steamer, to Singapore.
Glenfruin, British steamer, to London.
Canton, British steamer, to Shanghai.
Yorikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, to Kutchinotzu.
Galley of Lorne, British steamer, to Kutchinotzu.
Win Le Cacheur, British barque, to Newcastle.
Rushampton, British steamer, to Saigon.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination.	Vessels.	Captain.	Agents.	Date of Leaving.
Batavia, &c., via Saigon	Celebes (s)	Joon	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	June 29, at 4 p.m.
London, via Suez Canal	Sarpedon (s)	Chrimmes	Butterfield & Swire	June 30
London, and Ports of Call.	Rosetta (s)	G. W. Brady	P. & O. S. N. Co.	July 1, at 4 p.m.
Manila, via Amoy	Emeralda (s)	Lequere	Messageries Maritimes	July 8, at noon.
Manila, Cebu, &c.	Bormida (s)	Marshall	Russell & Co.	July 13, at 5 p.m.
New York, via Suez Canal	Parthia (s)	Pendleton	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
San Francisco, via Yokohama	City of Peking (s)	Marshall	Russell & Co.	June 29, at 4 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yokohama	San Pablo (s)	Pendleton	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Shanghai	St. David (s)	Frost	Siemens & Co.	June 29, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Peking (s)	Bremner	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	July 1, at 4 p.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Wingang (s)	A. de St. Croix	N. Mody & Co.	Quick despatch.
Singapore, Penang and Rangoon	Nurhan (s)	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About July 6.
Singapore and Penang	Camorta (s)	S. Ashton	Douglas Larpak & Co.	June 30, at noon.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Halphong (s)	E. Perini	Russell & Co.	June 30, at 3 p.m.
Trieste, &c.	Medusa (s)	Richardson		
Yokohama and Hiogo	Northern (s)			

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Position per Last Report.	Balance forward.	Last Dividend.	Closing Quotations.
BANKS.						
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp.	50,000	127 1/2	127 1/2	\$4,600,000	22 div., & 10% bonus 1 year to Dec 31, '85	180 1/2 prem.
INSURANCES.						
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	5,000	200 1/2	200 1/2	812,539.35	1884	Tls. 300 per share
Kangtze Insurance Company, Ltd.	8,000	25 1/2	25 1/2	50,000 Tls.	3,059.70 1/2 for 1/2 year	Tls. 120 " sellers
Union Insurance Society Co., Ltd.	9,000	250 1/2	250 1/2	430,089.41	83 1/2 p. sh. 1884	"
China Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.	24,000	83 3/4	83 3/4	600,000	200,773.71 1/2 1/2 annuities	"
Canton Insurance Office Co., Ltd.	10,000	260 1/2	260 1/2	155,000	405,214.43 10%	" cash
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	1,000 1/2	20	29,711.50	2,968.89 6% for 1885	175 per share
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	250 1/2	250 1/2	1,000,000	283,482.85 1/2 for 1884	441 1/2 " buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	100 1/2	25	666,700	228,911.07 6% for 1884	187 per share
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.						
H.K. & W. Steamship Co., Ltd.	8,000	100 1/2	77 1/2	300,000	34,622.08 8 1/2 half year	80 prem., cash
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	50 1/2	50 1/2	86,764.16	402.22 12% year end	553 cash
Indo-China S. N. Company, Limited	18,387 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	117,16.7	1 1/2 for 1884	1 1/2 prem.
China and Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.	3,500	100 1/2	100 1/2			25 discount
MISCELLANEOUS.						
H.K. & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	12,500	125 1/2	125 1/2	18,000	6,651.68 7 1/2 half year	111 1/2 prem., buyers
H.K. & China Gas Co., Limited	5,000	102 1/2	102 1/2	9,177.31 1/2	1,527.31 10% and 2 1/2% bonus 1 year	1120 per share
New Shares	1,000	100 1/2	100 1/2		Old, 8%	1197 per share, cash
Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd.	1,000	100 1/2	100 1/2		1,175.07 New, 8%	1150 " "
China Sugar Company, Limited	9,000	100 1/2	100 1/2		12,451.51 None	800 per share
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	25 1/2	25 1/2	30,000	1,125.30 112	140 per share
Hongkong Battery Company, Ltd.	8,000	50 1/2	50 1/2	6,000	690.66 115	1120 " ex div.
Luen Seng Company, Limited	7,000	100 1/2	100 1/2		1,094.52 1/2	110 " cash, ex div.
Perak Tin Mining & Trading Co.	5,000	100 1/2	100 1/2			85 " nominal
Selangore Tin Mining Co. (S'hal)	2,500	100 1/2	100 1/2			
Punjab & Sindh Dug Sanatan Mining Co.	40,000	10 1/2	10 1/2			97 cash, buyers
H.K. & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	3,000	50 1/2	50 1/2			7%
H. & M. Glass Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	4,000	50 1/2	50 1/2			First year Payable
LOANS.						
Chinese Imperial 1881	8,565 Tls.	500 1/2	500 1/2		10% and 2 1/2% bonus 1 year	1120 per share
" 1884	27,900	500 1/2	500 1/2		10% and 2 1/2% bonus 1 year	1120 per share
" 1884	27,900	500 1/2	500 1/2		10% and 2 1/2% bonus 1 year	1120 per share
Chinese Imp. (Old Bank Loan) 1883	87,500	500 1/2	500 1/2		10% and 2 1/2% bonus 1 year	1120 per share
Sugar Debentures 1880	6,000	500 1/2	500 1/2		10% and 2 1/2% bonus 1 year	1120 per share

To-day's Advertisements.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship *Lydia*, Captain Voss, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 1 p.m. TO-DAY, the 28th Inst.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 4th July will be subject to rent.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left our Godowns.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 28, 1886. 1244

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 13th July, 1886, at 3 p.m., at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON, Sons & Co.,
FARM LOT No. 38, POKKOLU, With the BUILDINGS thereon, known as Messrs. SASSOON'S BUNGALOW. Crown Lease for the unexpired portion of 75 years. Area: 248 acres. Crown Rent, \$48 per annum.
To be Sold subject to an existing lease expiring on the 28th February, 1897.
For further Particulars, apply to the Undersigned.
G. R. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, June 28, 1886. 1253

DEPARTURES.
June 27—
Canton, for Whampoa.
Polynurus, for Singapore and London.
Ulysses, for Amoy and Shanghai.
Thales, for Coast Ports.
Atholl, for Singapore.
Cheong Hock Kian, for Swatow.
June 28—
Walls Castle, for Manila.
Gotha, for Royal Roads (B.O.).
Ashington, for Whampoa.
Maitia, for Haiphong.
Iduna, for Amoy and Tamsui.
Vetaz, for Chiofo.
Fokien, for Amoy and Tamsui.
Zyffo, for Amoy and Manila.
Formosa, for Swatow.

ARRIVALS.
June 27, 1886.
Peking, British steamer, from Whampoa.
Vedee, German steamer, from Whampoa.
Aline, German steamer, 400 P. Moos, Haiphong June 25, General.—A. R. MARTY.
Moskva, Russian transport, 2,244 O. Radloff, Odessa via Singapore June 22, 1,300 tons, General.—RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET CO.
Signal, German steamer, 385, C. A. Hunsdovad, Pakhoi June 24, and Haiphong 20, General.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Lydia, German steamer, 1,070, T. P. Voss, Singapore June 20, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.
Glenfruin, British steamer, 1,936, E. Norman, London May 10, and Singapore June 21, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, British steamer, 1,111, Bremner, Shanghai June 23, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Yorikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 642, B. Gall, Kutchinotzu June 21, Coal.—MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA.
Galley of Lorne, British steamer, 1,380, Pomroy, Kutchinotzu June 21, Coal.—RUSSELL & Co.
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Aline, German steamer, 400 P. Moos, Haiphong June 25, General.—A. R. MARTY.
Moskva, Russian transport, 2,244 O. Radloff, Odessa via Singapore June 22, 1,300 tons, General.—RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET CO.
Signal, German steamer, 385, C. A. Hunsdovad, Pakhoi June 24, and Haiphong 20, General.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

High water at Whampoa: 8 hrs.
mins. later than at Hongkong; at the
Barrier: 5 hrs. 16 mins.; at the
Flats: 2 hrs. 39 mins.; at Shames
3 hrs. 16 mins.
Moon.—Last Quarter, 2nd Qr. 12m. moon
ing

THE HEALTH OF THE COLONY IN 1885.

The following extracts are taken from the Report of the Colonial Surgeon for the year 1885 which was laid before the Legislative Council on the 14th ultimo:—

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.
Hongkong, May 10th, 1886.
Sir,—I have the honour to forward my Annual Report for the year 1885, together with the Tables showing the work done in the different Establishments in my Department. I also forward reports from the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, the Superintendent of the Lock Hospital, and the Government Analyst.

POLICE.
The admissions from the Police Force to Hospital show the slight increase of nine in 1885 as compared with the admissions in 1884. For the last five years the number of admissions to Hospital have been as follows:—1881, 498; 1882, 540; 1883, 600; 1884, 486; and 1885, 495; so that the improvement in the health of the whole Force taken as a total, when the strength of the different years is taken into consideration, still continues. The average strength of the Force in the last five years has been as follows:—1881, 624; 1882, 682; 1883, 693; 1884, 660; and 1885, 674.

There were nine deaths in the Force this year, viz., three Europeans, one Indian and five Chinese. Two Europeans died in Hospital, one from cholera and one from heat apoplexy. The other died in his own quarters from apoplexy. The Indian died while in India on leave. Of the Chinese, three died in Hospital, one of these of cholera, the rest away in China on leave.

The Central District Stations, as usual, show up worst, but this year worse than ever in the last five years. The Police, for while the Indian and Chinese sections in this district show a decrease respectively of 14 and 7 admissions, the European section shows an increase of 36. The admissions from this portion of the Force in this district in 1884 were 41, whereas in 1885 they numbered 77.

Whitefield Station still holds its own as the worst of the outstations, sending on the worst type of malarial fever cases, and this is entirely due to the great amount of earth-cutting in virgin soil going on in the neighbourhood.

The other stations were about the same average as last year. The only station that has been improved is that of the Water Police, on being removed from a bulk to a large airy building on shore.

The admissions to Hospital from the various sections of the Force for the last five years are as follows:—

Admissions to Hospital.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Europeans.	98	92	93	92	92
Indians.	219	230	227	246	239
Chinese.	181	113	113	113	113
Total.	498	435	433	451	444

This shows that the past year was worse than all the previous years amongst the Europeans, but shows a steady improvement amongst the Indians and Chinese. Indeed for these two sections it has been the best year of the five.

The admissions to Hospital and deaths from the Police Force for the past ten years are given below:—

Admissions.	Deaths.
1876.	410
1877.	418
1878.	466
1879.	500
1880.	588
1881.	498
1882.	540
1883.	600
1884.	486
1885.	495

There is a large increase both in sickness and mortality amongst the Police Force, but there is but a slight increase of 10 in their strength, both sickness and mortality having exceeded any year in the previous ten years.

Table IV gives the average strength of the Force, the admissions to Hospital, deaths with their percentages to strength for 1885. I give the number of admissions and deaths for the past ten years below.

Admissions.	Deaths.
1876.	563
1877.	973
1878.	944
1879.	1,035
1880.	1,075
1881.	1,116
1882.	1,109
1883.	1,107
1884.	1,107
1885.	1,190

The sickness therefore exceeds any of the previous years, by over seventy admissions, and the deaths by eleven more than any previous year.

There was an outbreak of cholera amongst the Troops, and of eighteen cases admitted to Hospital, twelve died. This accounts in a great measure for the increase in the mortality but not for the increase in sickness. The cause of this outbreak amongst the Troops I cannot account for. No cases occurred amongst the Police in the Colony. The one Chinese Constable that was admitted with choleric symptoms contracted the disease in the Chinese City of Kowloon, and was sent in to Hospital immediately on his return to the Colony. No case occurred or occurred in the Gao. In both cases the quailers are inferior for the most part to those occupied by Troops both as regards ventilation and over-crowding, and in the case of the Police some of the Stations are very greatly inferior in the unwholesome character of their surroundings. I shall have more to say on this subject when referring to the sanitation of the Colony.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.
This Establishment remains in the same conditions as in my last Annual Report. The foundations, with their sustaining walls for the new wards, &c. have taken the whole year in construction, and I hope this year will see their completion.

The house for the Superintendent is now finished and occupied.

The admissions to Hospital this year have exceeded all former years, but are only slightly in excess of those in 1883. The following table shows the number and position brought to Hospital during the past five years:—

1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Police.	498	540	600	486
Boarding-house.	117	116	116	109
Private Patients.	193	263	260	228
Government Servants.	67	88	103	96
Police Cases.	181	207	221	231
Destitutes.	222	230	201	222
Total.	1,266	1,451	1,502	1,354

The increase is pretty evenly distributed over all classes, but chiefly noticeable on Private Patients, Government Servants, and Destitutes. The increase in the number of Government Servants is chiefly caused by those employed on the Taitambak excavations and tunnel which has proved very unhealthy work, and the patients suffer severely from malarial fever and its sequelae.

The number of admissions and deaths

in Hospital for the past ten years are as follows:—

Admissions.	Deaths.
1876.	1,000
1877.	1,050
1878.	1,280
1879.	1,071
1880.	1,055
1881.	1,239
1882.	1,453
1883.	1,502
1884.	1,354
1885.	1,510

The percentage of deaths to admissions was 6.03, the highest percentage but two for the last ten years. There were fourteen cases of gunshot wounds; of these two died. There was a larger number of severe injuries than usual, as will be seen by reference to Table No. V, of those continued wounds, many of which were of great severity, being more than double; the number being 40 in 1884 as compared with 33 in 1885.

In the last five years the number of surgical cases have been greatly on the increase, and this is to be expected with the greater increase of manufactures having complicated machinery.

This year the Superintendent was absent on sick leave for five months. During his absence Dr. Dodd, Pike, and Thompson of the Army Medical Department acted alternately in his place; but as their services could only be spared from their Military duties during the day, Dr. Marquis performed the duties of the Superintendent, or in his absence I was called upon.

The services of another European, ward-master were required, and a temporary one has been appointed with a strong recommendation from myself that the appointment shall be made permanent for next year.

Mr. Crow, the Apothecary and Analyst, was on the sick list for some time, and considerable difficulty was experienced during his temporary absence, but this was less than it might have been, had there not been a Chinese Student Apothecary of considerable experience. His services were unfortunately lost and this year there is a new Student Apothecary whom it will take a considerable time to instruct, before he can be of much service.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.
Fourteen cases of Small Pox were admitted to this Hospital, of whom only one died. Most of them were of a mild type.

In the summer months, when no small pox cases are received, this building was used as a Cholera Hospital; no cases were received, of whom six died. There were three Europeans, one colored man and five Chinese; of these, three Europeans and three Chinese died.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.
Table VIII gives the list of dead bodies brought in during the year, and these are yearly on the increase, (this list does not include bodies brought from the Government Civil Hospital for examination after death by the Coroner's order). Coroner's Inquests being very frequent. Dr. Marquis has performed the duties of the Medical Department of this new Establishment and been assisted by a Chinese Wardmaster from the Hospital. This I think is very objectionable, for not only does it take up a great deal of the man's time when he can ill be spared at the Hospital, but in view of the many and serious injuries in which he has to see to the dressing of wounds, his employment as Post Mortem attendant is most objectionable and might add to the danger of the patient. I have therefore strongly recommended that instead of a watchman at this place, a resident well paid Post Mortem attendant should be appointed, which I hope will be sanctioned.

VICTORIA GAOL.
The following figures give the number of admissions and the daily average number of prisoners for the past ten years. There is a considerable decrease in both cases this year.

Total No. admitted.	Daily average No. of Prisoners.
1876.	4,062
1877.	3,904
1878.	3,803
1879.	3,695
1880.	3,530
1881.	4,150
1882.	3,498
1883.	3,486
1884.	4,023
1885.	3,610

The above figures show a decrease in the number of admissions of nearly 400 as compared with 1884, with a decrease in the daily average of 22; but at times during the year the daily average was very high.

The number of cases admitted to the Gaol Hospital were sixty-two less than in 1884, and the number of deaths two as compared with three in 1884.

Every day there are numbers of petty complaints attended to that are not reported, also a number of malingers and others that come up for examination or are reported on as to their fitness for punishment.

Table XI shows the rate of sickness and deaths with the percentage to total admissions and daily average number of prisoners. In both cases this is very small, especially when the overcrowded state of the Gaol is taken into consideration, on which subject a Committee of Inquiry is now sitting to suggest a remedy if possible.

Table XII shows the number of admissions to Hospital direct from the Courts; European suffering chiefly from cholera, Chinese from debility or venereal disease.

Table XIII shows the number of admissions from the Police Force, both as regards ventilation and over-crowding, and in the case of the Police some of the Stations are very greatly inferior in the unwholesome character of their surroundings. I shall have more to say on this subject when referring to the sanitation of the Colony.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.
This Establishment remains in the same conditions as in my last Annual Report. The foundations, with their sustaining walls for the new wards, &c. have taken the whole year in construction, and I hope this year will see their completion.

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The number of admissions and deaths

month, shows that his digestive powers at any rate were not much affected by this terrible vice. His daily consumption of opium by smoking was enough to kill twenty-four men if eaten; allowing the ill-effects of 10 grains to each, whereas a grain is given as a dose that would kill most men unaccustomed to its use in toxicological works. Half a pint of gin is given as the smallest dose ever known to kill an adult;—fancy a man consuming 12 pints of gin a day for 32 years.

It is curious how small has been the success of Europeans in introducing opium-smoking amongst the Chinese, compared with their success amongst nearly every other race. Perhaps it is as well that the Chinese have chosen the lesser vice of opium smoking. Of 32 Europeans admitted to the Government Hospital, 6 were admitted suffering from less than symptoms of Delirium Tremens. Of 221 Chinese admitted to Hospital 7 were suffering from delirium, who were opium smokers; this is the only disease among the opium smokers that could be put down to opium. At the same time I am not of opinion the delirium is directly caused as a disease that would kill are not impaired, the result of their treatment is as follows:—

No.	Age.	No. of Opium.	No. of Opium.	No. of Opium.	No. of Opium.
1.	40	5	3	1	0
2.	32	10	1	0	0
3.	64	32	5	100	100
4.	70	62	3	100	100
5.	35	5	2	100	100
6.	33	10	2	100	100
7.	70	40	3	100	100

The sole treatment these prisoners received was Quinine mixture with low diet for the first few days, and then the full dietary diet was given. They, all but the one marked with * increased in height and that one was only in Gaol two weeks; he lost no weight.

The lightest weight of these 7 was 90 lbs. on admission, whereas the lightest weight among the opium smokers admitted into Gaol was 80 and some were under treatment at all. The average weight of the opium smokers was about 105, and 28 of them were up to or over the average weight of Chinamen admitted into Gaol which is about 110 lbs., that is giving a very liberal average from calculations made. My strongest point, which is a grant compared with 69 out of every hundred in Gaol, only takes the scale just under 130 lbs. It takes a great deal of fat and muscle to make up for the smallness of bone in Chinamen. Again I have to state that I find no special symptom as the result of opium smoking or its immediate stoppage.

On the list of opium smokers the men range from 1 to 62 years, and are coming from 1 to 3 years.

As I have stated a Committee of Inquiry is at present sitting on the subject of overcrowding in the Gaol. The question is whether the system can be rendered according to European standards, or whether we shall be compelled to increase the accommodation for the increasing number of scoundrels coming from China proper, for not one in a hundred is born and bred in Hongkong, or been a resident for as much as 10 years.

I recommend a further reduction of diet, which has just been reduced to what is now on my recommendation, and I still think, as I said years ago, the system of giving, from 10 to 20 strokes of the rattan for petty thefts, &c., instead of for a fortnight to three months' better entertainment in board and lodging with lighter work than any could have outside, would do some good as a deterrent.

That is the system pursued in India, and if the Indians can bear the rattan, I don't see why the Chinese cannot.

GOVERNMENT LUNATIC ASYLUM.
Table XIV shows the number of admissions, nativity, sex and disease of patients received into this Institution. The number of admissions have been larger than usual and have in the majority of cases been received from ships in harbour, Coast Ports and Japan. It is a question whether this Colony should be saddled with the keep and expense of sending to their own country of destitute insane patients from the Coast Ports, and the matter has been referred to the Secretary of State. Of course in all cases in which the nationality can be proved, the Consul pay their expenses. The building, which has been now in use a year, has proved all that can be desired in the accommodation it affords. Three remained at the end of the year. Most have been sent to their native countries incurable.

TUNG WA HOSPITAL.
The total number of patients treated in this Hospital, which is entirely managed by Chinese Directors and Doctors, is 1,967. Of these 1,900 died. The number of outpatients treated was 111,873.

The number of moribund cases admitted was 283.

The number that remained in Hospital at the end of the year was 99.

The number of Patients admitted to the Small Pox wards was 36; of these eighteen died. The majority of these patients were children.

The number of Vaccinations performed in Hongkong and Kowloon was 2,120. The chief reason for the great mortality in this Hospital is that most of the patients, when admitted, are hopeless cases, Chinese having a great antipathy to going into Hospital at all except in the last extremity, or in cases of utter destitution.

TEMPORARY LOCK HOSPITAL.
The new Lock Hospital being still occupied as a portion of the Civil Hospital, the private houses mentioned in my previous reports are still occupied for this purpose, and the Government is now meeting the requirements. I hope, as I said in my last report, to be able to state next year that the patients are transferred to the new Buildings.

Table XV gives the number of patients admitted for the past 28 years and the average number of days detention which is 17.6, showing that the majority of cases are of a mild type.

Two members of the Police Force, both Europeans, contracted constitutional syphilis. In one of these cases, however, it was contracted in the execution of his duty. The constable, a man of very good character, while defending himself in a scuffle with a man, received a slight wound on the mouth inflicting a slight wound on his own knuckle from contact with the man's teeth. The man struck must have been suffering from syphilis sores in the mouth, for the wound received by the Constable developed into a chancre and ultimately showed symptoms of a very severe form of the disease. The Government, I am happy to say, has compensated the Constable for his injury as far as lies in its power. Only one case of secondary Syphilis was received into the Civil Hospital from among the seamen in port. The working of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance, both among the men and women, may be considered as very satisfactory.

MALARIA OF THE COLONY.
Table XVI shows the mortality amongst the European and American residents in Hongkong. The percentage to the number of residents for 1885, is 3.25, the highest percentage for the last ten

years. It would have been less than 2 percent but for the deaths from cholera amongst the military.

I give below the tables of the death rates for the past thirteen years I have been in the Colony among the Europeans and Chinese, as registered in Hongkong, from diseases which may arise from filth poison.

Years.	Deaths.	Years.	Deaths.
1873.	18	1881.	18
1874.	18	1882.	18
1875.	18	1883.	18
1876.	18	1884.	18
1877.	18	1885.	18
1878.	18	1886.	18
1879.	18	1887.	18
1880.	18	1888.	18
1881.	18	1889.	18
1882.	18	1890.	18

Years.	Deaths.	Years.	Deaths.
1873.	18	1881.	18
1874.	18	1882.	18
1875.	18	1883.	18
1876.	18	1884.	18
1877.	18	1885.	18
1878.	18	1886.	18
1879.	18	1887.	18
1880.	18	1888.	18
1881.	18	1889.	18
1882.	18	1890.	18

The figures in the European Table vary slightly from the figures in former years, with the exception of cholera, of which disease no case has been recorded until this year.

The figures in the Chinese table vary considerably both as regards the different classes of disease and the total.

For enteric fevers the number of deaths recorded in the Chinese table vary from the lowest in 1873, 12, to the highest in 1882, 679; this year 1885 the number was 103.

In the European table this disease had the lowest death rate, in 1883 none, the highest 1882, 10, this year 1885 the number is 7.

For simple continued fever the number of deaths recorded among the Chinese is lowest in 1882, 71, highest this year 1885, 750; the nearest to this year is 1879 when 732 deaths were recorded from this cause.

For Typhus fever the lowest record among the Chinese is in the five years 1874, 1876, 1880, 1882 and 1885 none. The highest number is in 1881, 58.

For Diarrhoea the lowest record amongst the Chinese is in 1873, 135, the highest 1878, 701, this year 1885 it is 661 deaths. In the Chinese table the lowest record is in 1873, 319, the highest total this year 1885, 1,564.

The greatest number of deaths recorded among the Chinese as from vomiting and purging occurred in July, when 88 died; in August, 81 died, the few remaining cases occurred in June, September, October and November.

The deaths from cholera among the Military were 2 at the end of June, 9 from the 1st to the 16th of July and one in October; the latter had been in Hospital three days for other reasons and on the fourth morning was seized with cholera and died in six hours.

The cause of the outbreak cannot be traced by the Military Authorities. There are some theories about it, but nothing definite is known.

Of the cases that were received into the Civil Hospital, the Europeans were destitute seamen, as also was the colored man. The Chinese also were destitute, with the exception of the Lokang. In nearly all these cases the attack began with a preliminary diarrhoea some days before the cholera symptoms began.

A curious thing among the Military cases was that the greatest number of deaths from this cause occurred among the temperance men. No deaths from this cause occurred among the Indian portion of the Military Force.

No deaths occurred among the European or Indian portions of the Police Force and only one amongst the Chinese portion of the Force and this man, as I have already stated, was sent into Hospital immediately on his return from the mainland.

No cases occurred in the Gaol, though Chinese were brought in from all parts of the Colony and many destitute European beachcombers also daily.

The cases that did occur registered as cholera or vomiting and purging were widely separated all over the Colony and among the boat population. No particular district was specially attacked. Of course all precautions were taken to disinfect all the places where such cases were recorded as having died.

The only deaths that occurred, except in the case of the Military, were amongst the poorest of the European and Chinese communities. No cases occurred among the well-to-do classes of either portion of the communities.

There certainly was nothing epidemic in the character of the disease. All the cases occurred at the time the stone frigate came into the Colony, none of it being grown here. Mangoes, peaches, plums, lilies, &c., &c., all brought from a distance, all placed in an unwholesome condition of unripeness or putrefaction. Then the small number of cases registered compared with the whole community and these only of the poorest class, and the fact that the outbreak may be attributed to unwholesome fruit more than anything else, which in the case of the Military might have been rendered more innocuous if a small amount of stimulants had been taken.

The largest number of deaths from diarrhoea among the Chinese was in 1878, 701; there was not the slightest suspicion of cholera then. This year the diarrhoea, cholera, and vomiting and purging cases, all included, amounted to 744. The population in 1878 was estimated at 139,144 and in 1885 at 175,000.

Nevertheless, epidemic or not, there is no doubt at all that many cases of diarrhoea have been a very bad type, terminating in a discharge of choleraic character, and to

it behoves us to take all the precautions we can to render the City of Victoria and the surrounding villages fit to resist diseases of this character by better sanitation.

The totals on these Tables show that the Colony has been pretty steadily going from bad to worse as far as the Chinese are concerned.

Since 1873 any number of wells have been closed that, though in the heart of the town, had fair water in them that year. Now after year more have to be closed, showing that the subsoil is steadily being poisoned by sewage. It is very little use the Government laying down proper main drains if proper house drains are not connected with them, and house sewage is allowed to drain into the subsoil. It is not surprising that it takes a good deal of trouble to make Chinese house owners understand it, or if they do, to make them set upon the knowledge.

So we may anxiously expect worse and worse scores as each summer season approaches, till these matters are remedied. An immense deal of fuss has been made for the reception of disease, as a garden done for mushrooms.

Quarantine has been reduced to three days at this Port, the Military and Naval Authorities objecting to the Home practice. For quarantine to be of the slightest service to us, and it cannot in any case be properly enforced, it must be of the strictest principles, it did not used to be so, and an epidemic of cholera carried off a third of the population. It has not been any good for the Philippines, and if these places, with a Quarantine of 21 days, isolated as they are by wide oceans from the cholera districts of the mainland, and so little benefit from Quarantine, what can we expect from it? The only thing we can do is to segregate the patients brought in, and disinfect the vessels.

Quarantine Hospital accommodation is being got ready on Stone Outlets Island, but I think something else that the Government must take into consideration. To be of any use, a Surgeon will have to be provided. Every Medical Officer on the Civil Medical Staff has his hands full and sometimes more than full during the summer or cholera season. Military Surgeons are not always to be had, and no provision is made in case any of the staff is sick. We are all of us in the same boat, and the case of the Superintendent of the Civil Hospital is not an exception to the general rule. As far as the Medical Staff is concerned, no man in the service can relieve one of us and we cannot relieve one another as formerly. The work now being done by us is fairly one man's work and at times a little more.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

PH. B. O. AYRES,<